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Says Panel's Vote Not Set

Impeachment Bias Denied by Rodino

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter Rodino, today vigorously denied published reports that the 21 Democrats on his panel have already decided to recommend that the House vote to impeach President Nixon. In a move aimed at halting an expected avalanche of Republican criticism and redressing the panel's somewhat tarnished reputation for fairness, the New Jersey Democrat declared that a story published by the Los Angeles Times

was unequivocally and categorically untrue. The story quoted Rep. Rodino as telling a visitor to his office that committee Democrats were unanimously in favor of impeachment but that it would take the additional votes of five of the panel's 17 Republicans to present the case as a bipartisan decision.

Later in the day, however, Sam Donaldson, a reporter for the American Broadcasting Co., said that he was one of the visitors to Rep. Rodino's office and that the Los Angeles Times story was "absolutely accurate to my recollection."

Mr. Donaldson said that he had not reported Rep. Rodino's remarks because he felt they were in the nature of an off-the-record "background session."

The Associated Press quoted Los Angeles Times editor William Thomas as saying today, "Two persons heard all of the remarks attributed to Mr. Rodino, and two others were present during significant parts of that. The Times is certain of the accuracy of its story."

In a reaction to the story, White House communications director Ken Clawson was reported by the Associated Press as saying, "For about three weeks now we have been pointing out various aspects of Mr. Rodino's partisan-

ism."

But lawyers for President Nixon's former No. 2 aide said the filing of the office of Dr. Lewis Felding "came not as a result directly or knowledge of Ehrlichman."

Mr. Ehrlichman and three others are accused of violating the civil rights of the Beverly Hills psychiatrist, who had treated Dr. Felding, the scholar who leased the top-secret Pentagon papers three years ago.

Phone Call Cited

Assistant special prosecutor William Merrill said two members of the White House investigative team known as "the plumbers" told Mr. Ehrlichman, who was staying at Cape Cod, Mass., on June 10 how the break-in had been accomplished.

"He told him that white-shoe agents already were on the scene and ready to go," Mr. Merrill said.

"OK, let me know if they find anything," Mr. Merrill quoted Mr. Ehrlichman as saying.

Mr. Merrill described the midnight foray into Dr. Felding's office "the willful arrogant act of men who took the law into their own hands because they thought they were above the law."

Mr. Ehrlichman authorized the break-in with written memos and telephoned instructions, then sought to remove incriminating evidence at a time when one of the White House "plumbers" talked to Mr. Merrill.

Mr. Ehrlichman along with the leaders of the Democratic leadership at Watergate, Bernard Barker, Eugene Martinez and Gordon Liddy, is charged with isolating Dr. Felding's civil rights in the Labor Day weekend break-in nearly three years ago. Additionally, Mr. Ehrlichman is charged with four counts of lying to investigators.

"Ehrlichman lied and he knew it," Mr. Merrill said, and then rhetorically:

"Why would a man like Ehrlichman lie? Because it was clear from the documents he was im-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

inated."

Mr. Ehrlichman died in a plane crash in 1973.

Mr. Merrill said he knew it, and he knew it well.

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Goes to London Socialist Talks

Rabin Reaffirms Terrorism Stand

TEL AVIV, June 28 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin left today for a meeting of the Socialist International executive in Britain and again warned that Israel has entered long-term war against Arab guerrillas.

"We see our activities against terror as a continual war," Mr. Rabin said before going to London, accompanied by security men. London's Heathrow Airport was put on alert for his arrival. The alert, the second this year, will continue through the weekend.

Mr. Rabin said the world must understand the extended nature

of the Israeli strategy "and not search for a reaction to a single, isolated action, but rather see this as a whole complex of a long war against terror."

He said that "the more efficiently we deal with terror, the more its significance will decline as a political factor."

The premier said his talks with other Socialist heads of government and state will be devoted in part to "showing the true face of terror, its means of operation and its true objectives."

The discussions, held periodically by leaders of Socialist parties around the world, will also cover economic and cultural topics, Mr. Rabin said. Although Israel expected "differences of attitude to emerge with the European states, we must not reach a breakoff in our dialogue," he added.

Government sources said Mr. Rabin would stay in Britain for the conference session on Middle East questions Sunday, but for security reasons they would not say when he would return to Israel.

Gur's Warning Echoed

Mr. Rabin's remarks followed those made yesterday by his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, which reflected doubts about the former Israeli practice of rapid but isolated retaliatory strikes on Palestinian targets inside Lebanon. Gen. Gur said Israel always considered whether an action would weaken the Lebanese government's capacity to act against the guerrilla groups, thus against Israel's interests.

Waves of Israeli warplanes struck targets inside refugee camps last week, inflicting civilian casualties. Following a guerrilla attack June 13 that left three Israeli women dead at the northern kibbutz of Shamir.

Since the October war, 33 Israelis have died in clashes with guerrillas inside Israel.

Rivals Battle Near Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)
of Kiryat Shemona April 11, killing 18 persons before they were themselves slain.

The PFLP organized the May 13 raid on Mas'adot, in which 26 Israelis were killed. The General Command guerrillas killed three women at El-Kibbutz Shamir June 13.

Guerrillas in UN Zone

DAMASCUS, June 28 (UPI).—United Nations troops caught a heavily armed man in the Golaa Heights buffer zone between Israel and Syria yesterday, a UN spokesman said today.

The man, detained by Austrian soldiers on a road leading from Mount Hermon, said he was a member of the Palestinian guerrilla organization al-Fatah, the spokesman reported.

He carried a submachine gun, four magazines of ammunition and a hand grenade. He was turned over to Syrian civilian police.

Ex-Foreign Chief Of Yemen Slain In Beirut Street

BEIRUT, June 28 (UPI).—Mohammed Ahmed Noman, 45, former foreign minister of Yemen, was assassinated here tonight, police reported.

An assassin fired four bullets into Mr. Noman's chest and abdomen as he walked in Hamra Street, police said. He died shortly after arriving at the nearby American University Hospital.

Mr. Noman, 45, was the oldest son of Ahmed Mohammed Noman, a former premier who was a member of Yemen's three-man presidency council, overthrown in a bloodless coup 15 days ago.

For a time, the younger Noman served as an adviser to Yemeni President Abdel Rahman Al-Iriani, then became a young Yemeni ambassador.

Informed sources said that Mr. Noman came to Beirut, where he owns a home, after the recent coup toppled Mr. Iriani and the elder Noman.

Court Reverses Ruling on Lansky In Contempt Case

NEW ORLEANS, June 28 (UPI).—The contempt conviction of Meyer Lansky, alleged financial wizard of organized crime, was reversed by a federal appeals court today.

Lansky, 72, was convicted last year of failing to answer a subpoena issued by a federal grand jury in Miami. He was sentenced to serve a year and a day in prison but was freed on bail pending his appeal.

The grand jury, which was investigating allegations that Lansky skimmed gambling profits from a Las Vegas hotel, ordered him on Feb. 2, 1971, to appear in 10 days. But Lansky was in Israel and did not receive the subpoena until March 4.

"When the government requested that the court do March 11 as the return date of the subpoena, it made compliance by the defendant virtually impossible," wrote Judge Robert Ainsworth in an opinion for the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

32 Polish Miners Killed

WARSAW, June 28 (UPI).—Thirty-two miners were killed by a gas explosion in a coal mine in southern Poland, the Communist party Politburo announced tonight. At least 29 were killed in the blast, at the coal of the Silesia mine in Czechoslovakia near Katowice.

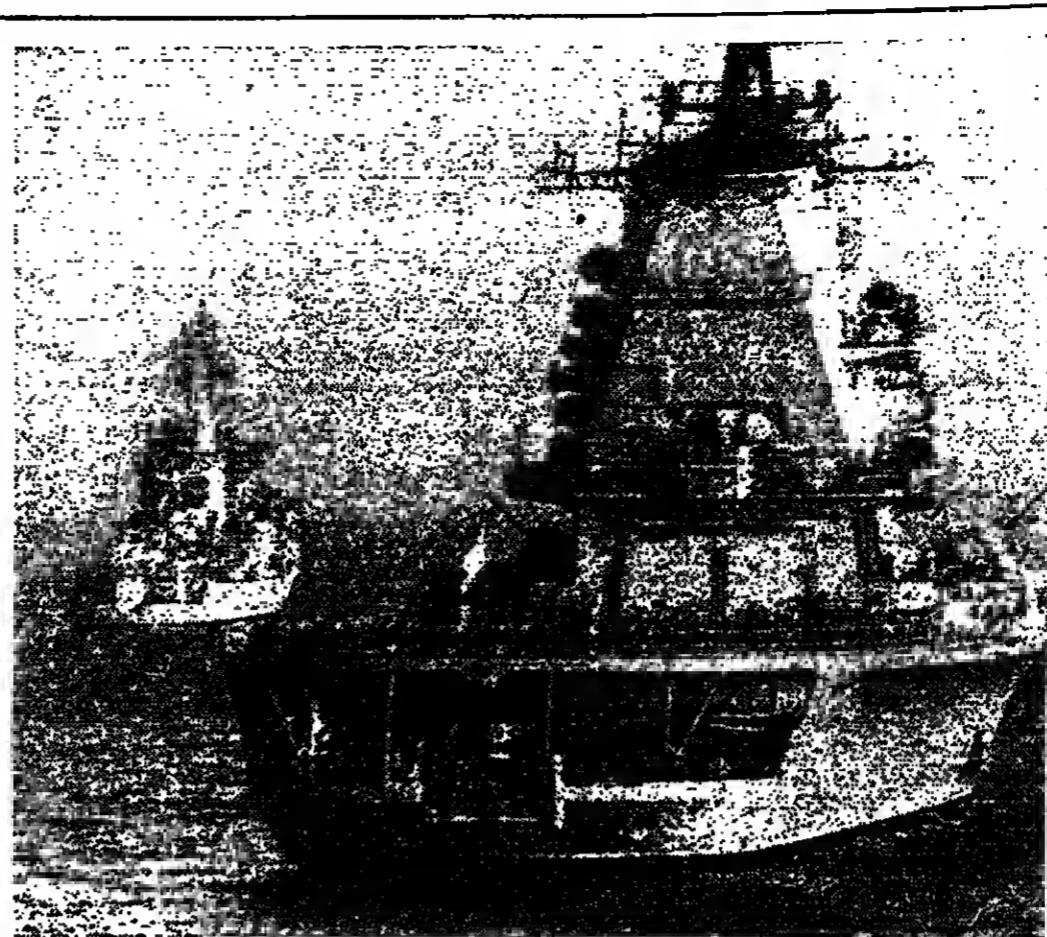
Kahane Given 2 Years Sentence Is Suspended

JERUSALEM, June 28 (UPI).—American Rabbi Meir Kahane was given a two-year suspended sentence today after a Jerusalem court awarded him a one-year suspension that could not damage his relations with Washington.

Kahane, the Jewish leader of the Jewish Defense League, was found guilty of contempt of court for failing to appear in 1971 to testify in a trial of 100 followers of the radical anti-Semitic group.

He was sentenced to 18 months in jail, plus a fine of \$1,000, to be paid to the court, plus the cost of his defense.

The purpose was to disrupt the U.S. trial of Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev in an opinion for the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.



Associated Press
NAVAL EXERCISES—At 0600 hours in the south Aegean Sea, some 200 shorts-clad Soviet sailors began physical training exercises on the flight deck of the helicopter carrier Moskva. They were photographed from the British training ship Fearless whose crew quit gawking at 0630 to begin their own calisthenics.

Rumor Wins Initial Vote On Tax Boost

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 28 (NYT).—The Chamber of Deputies today voted its confidence in Premier Mario Rumor and his ministers, implicitly authorizing the patched-up government to raise \$8 billion in new taxes in the next 12 months.

Before the 326-to-225 vote, Mr. Rumor appealed to the labor unions to make an "essential contribution" for the success of the fiscal austerity program.

The premier and senior ministers will meet with top labor leaders, Communists and non-Communists, next week in a long-delayed confrontation.

Speakers for the increasingly powerful labor front have already indicated in the last few days that they disapprove of the way the government is trying to cope with Italy's grave financial crisis. The trade unions contend that the proposed new fiscal burdens would weigh much more heavily on wage-earners than on other classes.

However, Luciano Lama, the secretary of the strongest of the three major trade union groups, the Italian General Confederation of Labor, has in effect advocated moderation in the government's opposition to the government's economic strategy.

Mr. Lama, who is a Communist, said in a statement yesterday that there was no reason to call nationwide general strikes. He declared himself in favor of regional work stoppages to express labor's discontent.

Speaking for the nine-nation European Economic Community at yesterday's meeting of the conference's Coordinating Committee, West Germany also said that completion of the negotiations in July appeared to be imminent.

The Soviet Union and its allies pressed for the negotiations to be concluded "soon" or in a "few weeks," but they did not propose a deadline.

Switzerland proposed that the

U.S. Rejects July Completion Of European Security Talks

GENEVA, June 28 (NYT).—The United States has ruled out unrealistic ideas of holding the concluding stage of the European security conference in July.

Ambassador Albert Sherer Jr., the head of the U.S. delegation, announced the American decision yesterday after Finland had informed the 36-nation session that all was ready to hold the final stage in Helsinki next month, informed Western sources said.

The Soviet Union had hoped for the conference to move to Helsinki in July to adopt a declaration heralding a new era in East-West relations by formally recognizing the European borders that emerged from World War II.

But Mr. Sherer said that the progress made in the conference's present second phase that began in September was insufficient to permit realistic consideration of a concluding session in July.

Major Obstacle

The Soviet Union's unwillingness to make concessions to Western views on the need to permit easier flows of news, ideas and people across frontiers has been the major obstacle to progress.

The conference groups the United States and Canada with all European nations except Albania.

The United States had appeared less pessimistic than most Western and neutral nations about the prospects of concluding the negotiations in time for holding a ceremonial final stage in July.

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Sikkim Assembly Votes for New, Liberal Charter

NEW DELHI, June 28 (AP).—While the ruler of Sikkim remained in New Delhi, his political opponents tonight approved a constitution that reduces him to a figurehead. They also widened public participation in the government and increased India's influence in the Himalayan kingdom.

Reports from Gangtok said that the Sikkim Assembly, controlled by a political party elected two months ago on a pledge to strengthen relations with India, passed the draft constitution and sent it to Chogyal (king) Palden Thondup Namgyal for his assent.

The chogyal has been in New Delhi since Tuesday seeking the Indian government's help in altering the draft constitution, which was written by an Indian legal expert.

Earlier, the leader of Sikkim's main political party appealed to the chogyal to return home "at once" and help settle the eight-day constitutional crisis. There was no immediate reaction from the chogyal.

42 Missing in Kashmir

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 28 (AP).—Forty-two persons are believed to have been drowned in the Pakistani section of Kashmir when a ferryboat capsized in the Poong River, press reports said yesterday.

To Modify 1972 Accord

Nixon and Brezhnev Discuss Anti-Missile System Limits

(Continued from Page 1)
the Nixon administration still anxious to meet its plan to extend to the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade status as had been promised at an earlier summit meeting.

Special Trip Canceled

Today, Mr. Ziegler denied that the summit talks were postponed slower than expected. He said that tomorrow's trip to the Soviet space center at Star City outside Moscow, where American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts are training together, underscored how much serious negotiating remains before Mr. Nixon winds up his visit Wednesday.

Speculation on Fact

There had been some speculation about a possible extension of the 1972 pact limiting anti-missile defenses, since neither country had moved to make full use of the opportunities presented.

Instead, the Soviet Union and the United States have concentrated upon developing increasingly sophisticated offensive missiles, which have posed intricate problems in the continuing bilateral Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

An agreement on reducing the anti-missile systems was seen as a convenient way to give the arms control negotiations an appearance of new momentum in this weekend visit.

On the issue of limiting underground nuclear testing above a mutually decided threshold, Mr. Kissinger stated at a news conference Wednesday in Brussels that several major questions had to be resolved here.

They were the level of the threshold itself, whether peaceful nuclear explosions would be allowed to exceed the threshold, and what would be permitted below the threshold.

In a speech two weeks ago, Mr. Brezhnev had declared that the Soviet Union was ready to sign immediately an agreement curtailing underground testing and, in an agreed-upon timetable, banning such tests altogether.

Emigration Policy

At a press conference today, White House Press Secretary Ronal Ziegler said that the question of trade concessions which Congress has tied to a freer Soviet emigration policy had not come up so far in the talks.

Mr. Ziegler made it clear that

Sakharov Vows Hunger Strike on Soviet Prisoners

MOSCOW, June 28 (UPI).—Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov today said that he will begin a hunger strike tonight to draw the attention of President Nixon and Soviet party-leader Leonid Brezhnev to the plight of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sakharov, one of the developers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, told Western newsmen at his home that he will begin the fast at midnight.

He said that he wanted to protest the "illegal and cruel" repression of political prisoners. He demanded that their sentences be overturned and that Vladimir Slobodov be freed.

Mr. Slobodov, 31, a writer, was given a 12-year sentence in 1972 for alleged anti-Soviet agitation. He recently was transferred from a Urals Mountains labor camp to Vladimir Prison, 100 miles east of Moscow.

The Dutch suggested cuts in the number of Nike missile batteries withdrawn by Hawk missile units from West Germany to the Netherlands, and a slowdown in replacement of the Netherlands' aging F-104 Starfighter jet planes and of obsolete submarine-hunting units. The sources said the council feared these measures would weaken NATO and undo the integration of the alliance's air and sea defenses.

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The council's vote was not known, but the sources stressed that it reflected only the measures the Netherlands proposed—not the idea of cutting spending.

A NATO spokesman said the council's decision will not be officially announced until July 11, when the Dutch government introduces its defense budget in parliament.

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Hotel Lancaster

7 rue de Berri (Champs-Elysées),
75008 Paris. Tel.: 359-90-43.
Cable: OTELCAST PARIS.

A luxury hotel where personal service is still possible. 57 bedrooms and suites, some air-conditioned.

United Press International
President Nixon placing a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier Friday in Red Square at the Kremlin Wall.

July 1, 1974

Soviet A-Test Report
GELO, June 28 (AP).
Soviet Union apparently conducted an underground nuclear explosion Thursday, the Seismological Observatory

J. Clair Says Dairy Pledge Was 'in Jest'

**Lawyer Denies Link
to Price Supports**

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—President Nixon's lawyer, who opened the initial phase of his impeachment defense today, denied allegations that a 1971 decision to raise milk price supports linked to a pledge of \$2 million in campaign contributions.

James St. Clair quoted dairy-cooperative official as saying the \$2-million figure had been "in jest."

St. Clair told the House Judiciary Committee that David Z., a former top executive of related Milk Producers, Inc., contended that dairy interests were seriously intended to contribute \$2 million to the Nixon election campaign.

However, a confidential staff memo for the Senate Watergate committee alleged that the joke was taken very seriously at the White House. The study said Charles Colson, former House special counsel, as the President in September 1970, that dairy cooperative officials had promised the \$2

\$400,000 Donated

The dairy co-ops contributed a sum of \$400,000 to the Nixon campaign.

In St. Clair's presentation, it is closed session, also stated to settle the question of whether there was a two-day delay announcing the milk price-support increase.

Nixon ordered then Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin on March 23, 1971, to raise the price supports, a move the secretary opposed. No public announcement of the decision was made until March 25.

St. Clair told the committee that the only reason for the delay was to give administration officials time to notify dairy industry executives that price supports would be raised and to advise them that there would be no other increases the following year. The administration also used time to notify congressional leaders of the decision, according to Mr. St. Clair.

J.S. Says Ehrlichman Gave Approval in Ellsberg Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

cated with knowledge and approval of the entry into Field's office.

Sensitive Memos

"Why did he think he wouldn't get caught in those lies? Because he thought he could get away with it; because he had removed sensitive memoranda."

Throughout the opening statement to a jury of six men and six women, Mr. Ehrlichman sat facing, apparently listening intently. If convicted on all counts, he faces a maximum prison term of 30 years and fines of up to \$50,000.

Liddy's lawyer said his client was working for the government and therefore, authorized to carry out a search such as the one made in Dr. Fielding's office. The evidence will disclose he requested permission for this secret project. He reasonably believed he was authorized to do what he did.

And the lawyer for Barker and Lartinez pointed to their long service in the Central Intelligence Agency and said they ought what they were doing as in line with national security requirements.

Mr. Merrill traced the case to its beginning in July, 1971, when he said that Howard Hunt, a long-time CIA agent, met in the former special White House counsel, Charles Colson, Mr. Ehrlichman's office.

By then The New York Times and other newspapers had printed voluminous excerpts from the diary of U.S. involvement in the secret war that was copied and distributed by Mr. Ellsberg.

Evident Nixon has said that the appearance of the papers he put Mr. Ehrlichman in charge of a unit to stop leaks.

Hunt Hired

Hunt was hired, Mr. Merrill said, and put in touch by Mr. Ehrlichman with the CIA, which wired him with false identification, disguises, a voice changer and a camera in a tobacco pouch.

Mr. Merrill said Mr. Ehrlichman told Colson to put Hunt to work with the "plumbbers" unit headed by Egil Krogh under Mr. Ehrlichman's supervision and it was one purpose of the project to find out more about Mr. Ellsberg.

co-supervisor with Krogh was David Young, a member of National Security Council. Mr. Young suggested that CIA work up a "psychological file" to better understand Mr. Ellsberg's motives.

But the profile apparently was satisfactory and Hunt suggested in a July 23, 1971, memo to Colson that they obtain Mr. Ellsberg's files from Dr. Fielding's office.

about this time Liddy was put into the unit and together with Colson he suggested to Krogh and Mr. Young that they enter Dr. Fielding's office, Mr. Merrill said. "All it needed then was Ehrlichman's approval," he said.

Think About It

Ehrlichman recognized the business of what they were



OFF TO IMPEACHMENT HEARINGS — Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., (left), and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., riding the Capitol subway to a House Judiciary Committee hearing at which James St. Clair, President Nixon's chief lawyer, outlined the defense.

According to Watergate Committee Report

Envoy Gave \$1.8 Million for Nixon in '72

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—U.S. ambassadors gave more than \$1.8 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign, according to a confidential report by the staff of the Senate Watergate committee.

Conviction of Kalmbach
"Exactly one year later, his personal attorney and one of his principal fund-raisers, Herbert Kalmbach, became the first person in recent times to be convicted for selling an ambassadorship," the report said.

The report detailed an alleged commitment made by Kalmbach in 1971 to find a more prestigious European embassy for Fife Symington, then U.S. ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, in exchange for a \$100,000 contribution.

It noted an "unusually large" concentration of non-career ambassadors in more desirable European embassies, each of whom gave \$100,000 or more.

The report noted that at a Feb. 25, 1973, news conference, the President denied ambassadorships were for sale and said he would never appoint any person who was not clearly qualified "apart from his contribution."

Obtaining Recognition
Even so, "a number of persons saw the making of a contribution as means of obtaining the recognition needed to be actively considered," the report said.

In the cases of Mr. Symington and Mr. de Roulet, the report said, it appears that the Nixon committee policy "was ignored by high-ranking White House campaign officials."

In a third case, a \$250,000 contribution was returned to Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney "in the expectation that he would have to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and that the return would eliminate any suggestion that the anticipated appointment was related to a campaign gift," the report said.

The staff report was made available to the Associated Press by a source close to the Watergate committee.

It lists contributions made to the 1972 Nixon campaign by nine present or former ambassadors to Western European countries.

They are: Walter Annenberg, ambassador to Britain, \$250,000; Shelly Davis, ambassador to Switzerland, \$100,000; Ruth Parkas, ambassador to Luxembourg, \$90,000; Leonard Firestone, ambassador to Belgium, \$112,600; Kingdon Gould, ambassador to the Netherlands, \$100,000; John Holmes, ambassador to Austria, \$100,000; John Irwin, ambassador to France, \$60,500; Arthur Watson, formerly ambassador to France, \$300,000, and John Moore, ambassador to Ireland, \$10,422.

While noting that Mr. de Roulet and Mr. Symington each gave \$100,000, the report said their successors also donated substantially.

Quoting Kalmbach
Lloyd Miller, who was appointed ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, gave \$25,000, and Senator Gerrard, appointed to the Jamaican post, gave \$38,867.

The report quoted some fund-raisers for the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President as saying they went to great pains to tell potential contributors that

proposing. He didn't immediately approve it. He said let's think about it."

Henry Jones, Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, in his opening statement, said that it was Mr. Young, not Mr. Ehrlichman, who sought to hide the documents.

"When he [Mr. Young] found the game was up he moved to remove the documents and the original was still in the file and Ehrlichman had not touched it and had no need to cover up. He told Young come clean and tell it all."

Lloyd Miller, who was appointed ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, gave \$25,000, and Senator Gerrard, appointed to the Jamaican post, gave \$38,867.

The report said Kalmbach said he did not have authority to make such a commitment but agreed to intervene with H.R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff.

According to Kalmbach's testimony, the commitment was made by Lawrence Higby, then Mr. Haldeman's assistant.

Kalmbach, said to be told Symington that the British and French posts were out but there was a possibility of Spain, Portugal and several other embassies, the report said. Symington sorted out these posts in order of his preference and Kalmbach wrote all this out and gave him a slip of paper which he put in his wallet.

\$50,000 First Payment

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Symington made a \$50,000 first payment but never received the promotion, mainly because of opposition from White House aide Peter Flanigan, the report said. Kalmbach was sentenced to six months in jail for his part in the campaign donation.

As for Mr. de Roulet, the report said he gave Kalmbach \$50,000 in cash in September, 1970, after being assured that he was not being "blackballed" for a European embassy in which he was interested, the report said.

Although Mr. de Roulet gave another \$50,000, he also received no promotion, the report said.

Their report said that 30 percent of the surveyed group reported having had sexual intercourse without being married. Of all 30 percent, the sociologists said, about a third got pregnant.

Of all births resulting from first pregnancies among teen-age girls, 45 percent were illegitimate. The professors' analysis showed. It said that among the 55 percent of teen-agers' babies born "legitimately," 6 in 10 had been conceived before marriage.

Economic Status

He attributed some of the difference to lower economic status, which in turn could affect the lack of access to contraceptives and sex education.

Mr. Elliott said that no comparable data was available for other countries, but he speculated that, "in general terms, it would be extremely surprising if the same patterns were not also true in Western Europe."

He said that in countries like India, where the average age of marriage is much lower and extramarital sex is less accepted, he would not expect such patterns. But in industrialized countries, "there is really no rich or poor there. They all have pretty much the same problems," he said.

Cosmos-663 Orbited

MOSCOW, June 28 (UPI)—The Russians said today they had launched Cosmos-663, an unmanned earth satellite, into orbit yesterday on the first day of President Nixon's visit. It was their third space shot in as many days.

Campaign Funds of Two Democrats Probed

Manipulation Seen in Drive Of Humphrey

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Senate Watergate committee staff says Sen. Hubert Humphrey's 1972 campaign organization used a mysterious blind trust and an apparent money-laundering operation in financing his bid for the presidential nomination.

It also says the Minnesota Democrat conceded from the public that he donated \$12,000 of his own assets to the campaign in early 1972, before it became illegal for presidential candidates to contribute more than \$50,000 to their own campaigns.

Sen. Humphrey's campaign received \$39,000 worth of stock and \$25,000 in cash from a blind trust managed for him by one of his biggest campaign contributors, Dwayne Andreas of Minneapolis. Mr. Andreas was quoted as saying he transferred the money and stock to Sen. Humphrey's request.

The stock was in Archer-Daniels Midland Co., the Minneapolis soybean concern headed by Mr. Andreas.

The staff report said Sen. Humphrey's campaign manager, Jack Chestnut, destroyed records of early campaign finances and that Mr. Andreas submitted an affidavit that left several questions unanswered. It said he did not state how or when Sen. Humphrey's trust got the stock, how or when the trust itself was formed or what role the Archer-Daniels company played in the transaction.

Report Challenged

Sen. Humphrey issued a statement yesterday saying the report was "simply a working draft" on which changes may yet be made. He said it "is filled with innuendos and inaccuracies" and contains "unsubstantiated charges." He said he based this opinion on news stories of the report.

Sen. Humphrey said the blind trust administered by Mr. Andreas was set up in 1965 when Sen. Humphrey was vice-president and he pointed out that, according to the terms of the trust, he was not told whose stock was in it.

Mr. Andreas has been accused in a federal indictment of prompting an illegal donation to the 1968 Humphrey campaign of \$100,000 in corporate money belonging to a subsidiary of Archer-Daniels Midland. He has pleaded not guilty.

New details of Sen. Humphrey's 1972 finances are contained in a report circulated to members of the Watergate committee this week.

It said that at about the same



Sen. Hubert Humphrey

Fund Switch By McGovern Unit Queried

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern enriched his South Dakota Senate campaign by \$340,416 in leftover funds raised for his 1972 presidential campaign, according to a staff report to the Senate Watergate committee.

At the same time, Sen. McGovern's presidential campaign committee have settled leftover bills from 37 corporations for a total of \$35,322, less than the full amounts, the report said. It said this raises the question of whether the McGovern campaign violated at least the spirit of the Federal Law forbidding corporate

written off a total of \$9,006 as uncollectable debts owed by the McGovern campaign. This was the largest unpaid bill cited by the report.

In the Lindsay matter, the report said Peter Jordan, general supervisor of the Queens plant of the New York City Highway Department, got \$5,000 in cash from Frank Licouri of the Mascal Construction Corp. and \$5,000 from Frank Castagno, an officer of the Jet Asphalt Corp.

Asked to Get Funds

It said Mr. Jordan was asked to raise money for Mr. Lindsay by his boss, David Keiper, who was then deputy commissioner for the Highway Department.

Mr. Jordan gave the envelope of cash to Mr. Keiper at a meeting at a restaurant. Mr. Keiper said he gave the envelope unopened to Mr. Aurelio, who seemed satisfied with the explanation that the contributors' names were inside with the money. Mr. Aurelio was quoted as saying he knew only that the money came from two Queens construction contractors and that he did not know their names.

The cash was placed in a bank safe deposit box across the street from the Lindsay Wall Street campaign headquarters, the report said.

Shortly after the cash gift, the two contractors received a \$1.7-million contract to supply asphalt to the city, the report said.

Will Contest It

The spokesman, John Holm, said Sen. McGovern would contest the language in the Watergate staff's report and try to keep the senators from adopting it. He said that, if in the end it is found that there was something wrong with underpaying the corporation bills, "we'll pay anything that has

been made out of it over.

Firm Established

Sen. Humphrey made a statement yesterday saying the report was "simply a working draft" on which changes may yet be made.

He said it "is filled with innuendos and inaccuracies" and contains "unsubstantiated charges." He said he based this opinion on news stories of the report.

Firm Established

All the 1972 donations of Archer-Daniels stock apparently violated a federal law against individual donations of more than \$50,000, the report said. It added that there appeared to be no effort to break down the gifts into installments of \$5,000 or less, which was then the common practice used to circumvent the law.

Mr. Andreas transferred \$112,000 in stock and money from Sen. Humphrey's trust into his campaign in January and February of 1972. Two months later, on April 7, it became illegal for a presidential candidate to use more than \$50,000 of his own assets in his campaign. The new law had been signed when the Humphrey gifts were made, although the law did not take effect until afterward.

In March 1972 Sen. Humphrey made a voluntary disclosure of his campaign finances as did most other contenders for the Democratic nomination. However, this disclosure omitted any mention of the \$112,000 in his own money, the Watergate report noted. Sen. Humphrey also understated the amount he received from Mr. Andreas and others, the report said.

Firm Established

All the Archer-Daniels stock that went into the campaign in early 1972 was funneled through a firm called Jackson and Co., which was set up by the campaign organization as a limited partnership, the report said.

The firm supposedly was established to convert gifts of stock into cash, but it also received more than \$50,000 in checks from individual donors, it said. Jackson and Co. appears to have functioned as a laundering conduit for these contributions," the report said.

Firm Established

The money from the stock sales was transferred into a committee called "Backers of Humphrey," which then transferred about one-third of it into the "Humphrey for President" bank account in Washington.

"At least to this extent, 'Backers of Humphrey' appears to have been serving as a second-layer conduit for the Washington D.C. committee," the report said.

"We do not at this time have enough money to pay all our debts,"

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, June 29-30, 1974 *

Killing for Peace

El-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, has made a serious and potentially fatal miscalculation in its reported decision to step up terrorist attacks on Israel at a time when the parent Palestinian Liberation Organization is seeking recognition as spokesman for the Palestinians at the Geneva peace talks.

After years of guerrilla fighting and stubborn resistance to any accommodation with Israel, Fatah leader Yassir Arafat, who also heads the PLO, now apparently believes he can shoot his way to the negotiating table. That is the only conclusion that can be drawn from Fatah's raid against the coastal town of Nahariya, which resulted in the death of four Israelis on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

This brutal assault and any subsequent attacks are most likely to have just the opposite effect. If they do not wreck the prospects for peace altogether, such fresh acts of violence will certainly reinforce the doubts in Israel and elsewhere about the reliability of the PLO as a future partner in peace.

The most serious obstacle to a PLO role at the Geneva negotiations has been the record of intransigent violence that has been established by its constituent guerrilla groups. If the PLO wants acceptance as a responsible representative of the Palestinian people, it must provide convincing evidence of its proclaimed new commitment to a peaceful settlement. This certainly cannot be accomplished through more violence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Foreign Aid...

The House of Representatives faces a critical choice next week on two issues that should not have been—but are—linked together. A pending bill would put up \$375 million a year during each of the next four years as the United States contribution to the International Development Association, which makes long-term, low-cost loans to the world's poorest nations. Another part of the same measure would require the President to lift the 40-year-old ban on the ownership of gold bullion by U.S. citizens before the end of 1974. The gold bugs have made no secret of their determination to torpedo the contribution to IDA unless the liberals and internationalists in Congress accept the prompt removal of restrictions on gold buying by private citizens.

The dilemma for the liberals—and indeed for responsible conservatives—is extremely painful. The IDA appropriation is crucial since the \$4.5 billion in "soft loans," of which this country is to contribute only one-third, will constitute the bulk of the foreign aid that the poorest countries will receive in the

next four years. At a time when their development programs have been further threatened by the huge increase in the cost of imported fuel and other goods, IDA loans literally become a life and death matter. If the United States drops out, other nations are likely also to withdraw their support—and IDA would collapse.

For the United States to default on IDA would be a severe blow to American foreign policy. It would raise the most serious doubts about how much Treasury gold he would pay United States to work together with other countries on international trade and monetary issues at a time when stability of the world economy is in jeopardy. What would be taken as an American swing toward neo-isolationism would greatly intensify the strains on world economic cohesion.

For such reasons, the internationalists in Congress have been willing to swallow—in the same bill—the imposition of a deadline before the end of this year on the lifting of the gold ban.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

...And the Gold Bugs

It is extremely risky for Congress to be forcing the President's hand on gold at this time. Last month the United States ran a trade deficit of \$771 million, the second largest in its history—the largest having been run in October, 1971, shortly before the dollar was devalued for the first time since 1933. A substantial outpouring of American dollars to buy gold bullion abroad could seriously worsen the trade and payments deficit that appears to many observers to lie ahead.

Secretary of the Treasury Simon, who favors lifting the gold ban, has been vague about how much Treasury gold he would pay out before slamming the gold window on American citizens. Under these circumstances, a rapid rise in the price of gold

could have a shattering effect on confidence in the dollar and other currencies. A rush to hoard gold could also hurt the domestic capital market as American citizens pulled their money out of savings accounts and turned away from investments in bonds and equities.

At best, the clause fixing a year-end deadline for the lifting of the gold ban should be stricken from the bill. If that cannot be done without killing the United States contribution to IDA then Congress should at minimum make clear its willingness to permit the administration to postpone the prescribed lifting of the gold restrictions if in its judgment such action would endanger the nation's prosperity and balance of payments deficit that appears to many observers to lie ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

European Security

In response to the steady buildup of Soviet military power, the U.S. Congress appears ready to vote a big increase in strategic weapons development. But for these reasons alone President Nixon appears more prepared to offer diplomatic concessions to Moscow in the context of the European security conference, concessions which would primarily be at the expense of Europe. Europe's own security can only be made more effective if it is based on closer cooperation between the European countries themselves. But there is no consensus on how such cooperation could or should be achieved. The problems of the Atlantic alliance, notably those of European-American relations, thus remain. But the truce which has been struck in Ottawa may make it easier to look for solutions.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Choice for Britons

So precarious is Mr. Wilson's hold on office that all politicians know that there is still everything to play for in the second half of this convulsive political year. Most of them expect two things in the next few months: a general election, and a darkening economic situation. Mr. Wilson and his placemen believe—or at least say—that that will be the dark before the inevitable dawn which will follow their re-election. They are virtually alone in that belief. Outside the government, men know that we are approaching a time of decision. We can either take the painful action needed to defeat inflation—or inflict the greater, longer pain of hyper-inflation. Alas, the spelling out to the electorate of the deflationary measures now required is believed by most politicians to conflict with their desire to get elected. In this respect, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Healey and Mr. Benn are hopeless cases. Nor have Mr. Heath and Mr. Carr in speeches this week promised measures which would be anything like

enough to confront a situation of the gravity now facing us. . . . The fact is that we have a choice between a controlled deflation now, to curb prices and a far greater, enforced deflation later that would put millions out of work.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Banks That Go Bankrupt

For some weeks now the international banking community has been sitting on the edge of its collective chair, waiting to see if some unspecified disaster will knock it to the ground. The collapse on Wednesday of one of West Germany's larger private banks, the Herstatt Bank of Cologne, with losses reported at £1 million, has added to the bankers' worries. But the question which bankers are asking themselves is whether Herstatt is likely to be followed by other German banks and, indeed, whether its collapse is likely to set off a chain reaction. Herstatt is the latest in a series of banks—in Germany, Britain and the United States—to get into difficulties. Its collapse is likely to have at least two effects. One is to help make people a little more wary of putting their money in banks. The second and more substantial effect of the collapse is likely to be that other banks become more cautious about their lending policies.

So banks are becoming more cautious about lending just at the time that companies are more dependent on them for funds than usual. That the banking system should be under great pressure is inevitable, when most of the world's major industrial powers are determinedly trying to fight inflation by sharply restraining the growth of their money supply. Britain's money supply in recent months has slowed down much more steeply than in 1969-71 and at much the same pace as was happening in the United States over 1969. If the world's bankers are nervous, it is hardly surprising.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 29, 1899

PARIS—LATIN CHAPTER NOTES—Emile Hemingway has died in the most senior member of the "Transatlantic Club" in the presence of the ex-Dr. Paul Woods, Fred and Mrs. George S. Sargent, Mr. Hemingway is the American who is the author of "Three Stories and Ten Poems." Both poems depict the adventure of F. C. Gandy and Sherwood Andrus, the two young Americans who were sent to Latin America to cover

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1924

the bird question from an unselfish point of view and although I agree with him as to the cruelty practiced by their use on hats, still this is not the greatest evil. The use of feathers on hats is not a necessity, even to beauty, and therefore the killing of birds makes life appear cheap. The moment that life appears cheap to an individual or a community, then the standard of morality is lowered. An American Girl.



'O.K., They're Gone! Start Beating Those Plowshares Back Into Swords...'

'Scoop' Takes Candidacy to Peking

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Henry W. "Scoop" Jackson of the state of Washington is turning out to be the most vigorous Democratic candidate for the presidency these days, the challenger of Henry Kissinger, and the darling of the Pentagon, the weapons industry, the pro-Israel lobby, and the labor leaders at the AFL-CIO.

This is a formidable political base—sort of a military-industrial-labor complex of his own—and it's no accident that he attacked Kissinger and the administration's strategic arms control policy on the eve of President Nixon's mission to Moscow, and the darling of the Pentagon, the weapons industry, the pro-Israel lobby, and the labor leaders at the AFL-CIO.

Kissinger sees the world as

like Nixon in 1959, from Moscow, Jackson from China. But Jackson is more complicated than that.

In fairness, he has always suspended judgment about the good intentions of the Soviet Union. He believes in the persuasive quality of power rather than of philosophy, and relies on it more than on the fairness of the Russians or the eloquence of Kissinger or the judgment and wisdom of President Nixon.

Kissinger View

Kissinger sees the world as fundamentally intricate, but capable of change if a modicum of trust can be established by mutually beneficial compromises. He would, as he proposed to President Sadat of Egypt, "take chances" for peace, believing that not to

take chances would be the larger risk. But not "Scoop." He sees only the dark riddle of Moscow, and puts his trust in missiles.

If he is gambling his last chance for the presidency on this assumption, it is probably an honest but a poor gamble, for he is inviting a return to the cold war, and this is not likely to be the most popular platform in 1976.

After all, the President's most

successful experiment, and the

thing that is holding him up

without any other visible means

of support, is precisely that he

has worked valiantly to get away

from the cold war and move, as

he says: from an "era of confrontation" to an era of accommodation."

Still, Jackson is a blunt man,

with powerful forces behind him, and if the President's efforts at dependable arms control and a genuine peace in the Middle East are successful, he may well abandon him ultimately. Worst of the split impedes bringing Democratic party back to moderation after its McGovernism is

the common goal of t Strauss and AFL-CIO leaders.

Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), had few supporters last autumn when started complaining that Star was opposing the forces of P Politics. But gradually more union chiefs grew fearful of Strauss's ability to prevent a

succession of t

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sweeping powers over party affairs. Taken together those two developments viewed as a warning signal t McGovernism was resurgent.

Labor Slashes Its Ties With Democrats

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The simmering dispute between Democratic national chair Robert S. Strauss and big-l has escalated to a total break. AFL-CIO president George Me is refusing to either see Strauss or his letter.

Bitterly complaining, Strauss has forgotten his friend and placed his New Politics miles a month ago that their relationship was at an end. Thus, once seemed merely a personal clash between Strauss and AFL-CIO's chief political operative. Al Barkan, has become major split among moderate Democrats.

The tireless Strauss remains extremely popular among congressional leaders, governors, mayors. Nevertheless, the rupture with his erstwhile labor ally has forced him to depend on the labor movement left wing, which may well abandon him ultimately. Worst of the split impedes bringing Democratic party back to moderation after its McGovernism is

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Meany Agreed

On May 17, Barkan wrote Meany a confidential memorandum, telling that labor's support for Strauss as chairman December 1972 was a major political mistake, that this view was widely shared by party moderates and that it was time for the AFL-CIO to go it alone. Meany agreed.

Barkan next polled a committee of "some 15" union officials, asking authorization to break relations with Strauss. Included in the committee were such former Strauss allies as president George Herdy of the Service Employees, president Bud Bafferty of the Painters, and political action chairman Dean Clowes of the Steelworkers.

Consequently, Barkan telephoned Strauss to inform him the relationship was at an end. Strauss asked to see Meany personally plead his case, but a difficultly in setting a date.

Meany grumbled, "What the hell's the use?" and declined to see him. Strauss next wrote Meany's other AFL-CIO officials, addressing them formally as "Dear Gentlemen," asking for a meeting. Meany did not answer.

Despite this formal breach, middle-level staffers from AFL-CIO headquarters and the Democratic National Committee's conference were such formals as president George Herdy of the Service Employees, president Bud Bafferty of the Painters, and political action chairman Dean Clowes of the Steelworkers.

It was made clear during Nixon's recent Middle East tour that the whole new framework designed to achieve ultimate settlement will dissolve unless a formula is found to compose Israeli relationships with the Palestinian Arabs. This must be done relatively soon unless the area is to explode again into another phase of violence.

However, Israel's new government has such a tenuous political majority in its parliament that it must make concessions to minority parties above all the orthodox religious faction—in order to keep control. The religious faction is ready to do almost anything to block a settlement with the Palestinian Arabs and this freeze national policy.

Thus, although there has been dramatic movement on significant diplomatic fronts during Nixon's second administration, for a variety of reasons some of the most important aspects of this movement still remain tentative. Unless key governments involved—Starting with our own—can improve their internal position by enhancing their political authority, much of the structure of their foreign policy may ultimately prove as fragile as a house of cards.

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Letters

A Czech's View

The consequences are that at this particular Brezhnev-Nixon summit American hopes seem less ambitious than in the past and more intent on "rescuing" fundamental policy goals to be pursued later than in breaking new ground. It is all too evident that the President had lost momentum

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AROUND GALLERIES IN EUROPE

London

Eric Holt, Maitzahn Gallery, 3 Cork Street, London W.1, to June 29.

Holt is a young, virtually self-taught painter who works in tempera and believes in extremely careful and complex composition. His figures are on the subject of simple working people, or Biblical events updated in costume and locale. They succeed wonderfully in conveying the innocence and satisfaction of honest toil. ***

Cumi, Sixty One Gallery, 61 Connaught Street, Marble Arch, London W.2.

José Alfonso Cumi is a painter at once architectural and theatrical in the best sense of the word. In his recent works, especially in a series entitled "La Scène Parisienne" and a panorama of Toledo in the distance, he brings fresh light and appreciation to many conventionally picturesque places. ***

Alberto Vazquez Stooshnoff Fine Art, 33 Brook Street, London W.1.

Classical draftsmanship combines with an unusually erotic imagination in these extraordinary drawings by the young Spanish surrealist. The figure studies and straightforward illustrations are works of great beauty. There is an uncannily sensitive closeup of a tabby cat's eyes, muzzle and whiskers. ***

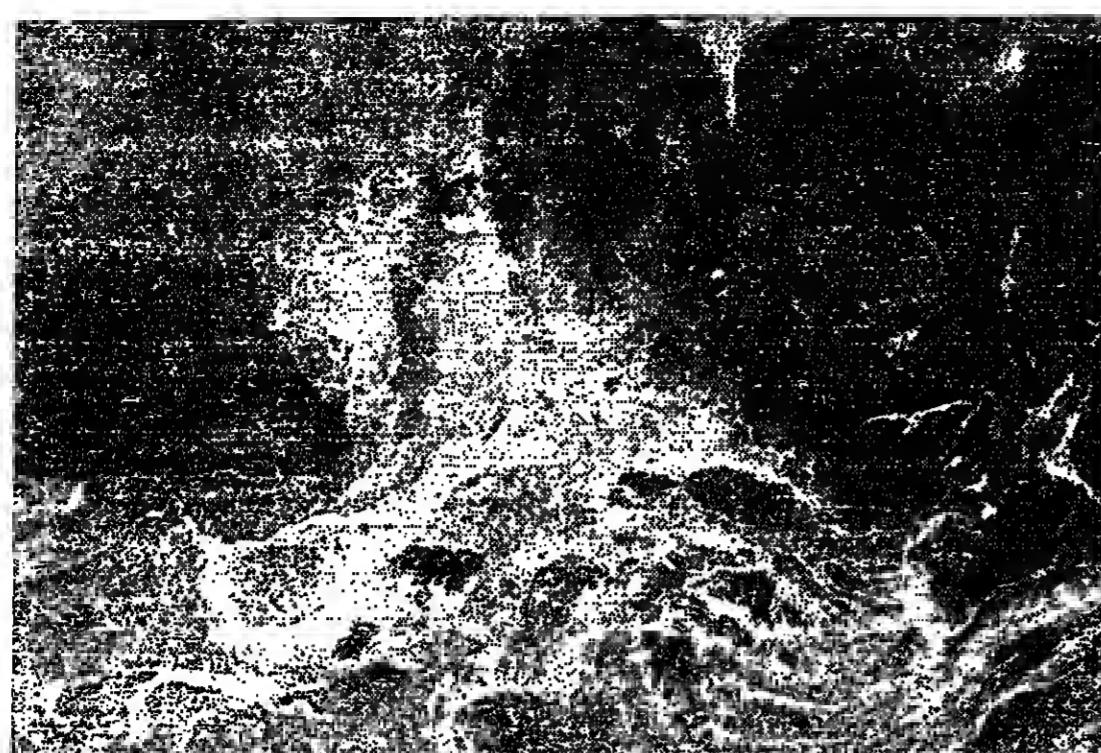
James Bailey, Arwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to July 27.

I had hitherto known Bailey's name only as an extremely able stage designer. This exhibition of his paintings, under the title "Venetian Autumn," shows him in a new and most satisfying light. His Venice is a dream city in which water and stone merge with and emerge from one another without clear definition. ***

Lillo Messina, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church Street, London W.3, to July 19.

The machine as predator and the indifference of nature would seem to be the themes of the young Italian's cleanly executed paintings in this, his first show in Britain. Etched knives grow like seagrass on the shore; the blood-red sun glowers in the sky like a pared and cut fruit; plowshares grow menacing teeth in an otherwise gentle and grassy landscape. ***

Horace Brodsky, 1885-1963, Parker Gallery, 11 Merton Street, London S.W.1, to July 20.



Paul Huet's "Brisants à la Pointe de Granville" on view in Paris.

Brodsky, intimate of Gaudier-Breska and Pasinetti, was one of those immensely hard-working and competent artists who for no good reason are never given the credit and popular acclaim which is their right. In this large retrospective of 100 drawings, watercolors and prints, the sterling qualities of the quiet Australian shine. ***

Keith Grant, Roland Browse and Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, London W.1, to Aug. 13.

I can think of no other British artist who has attempted to portray the Far North in the way that hundreds have been tempted to the Mediterranean and the Caribbean. In this, Grant's first exhibition to date, all the paintings are of Norway or Iceland. Particularly noble are a large triptych of the aurora borealis; small clusters of watercolor, "Maritime Polar Sketches"; and a polyptych, "The Fourteen Stations, Svalfjordnes, Iceland." ***

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Sonderborg, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to the end of July.

Sonderborg watches high tension lines, the overhead wires of trams and other sharp, taut, brittle delineations that stand out black against the whiteness of the sky. These he takes as the thematic elements of his gestural paintings that sometimes achieve a really exceptional degree of urgency. He draws his inspiration from photos he takes himself, a good deal precisely of such subjects and that he cuts out from magazines. Thus a series in the present exhibition is based on a picture cut out from Time magazine some years ago and representing the electric chair on which Caryl Chessman was executed. Sonderborg achieves

a convincing blend of the representational and the gestural that is entirely his own. ***

Delacroix et Paul Huet, Musée Delacroix, 6 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Dec. 10.

Paul Huet (1803-1869), a lifelong friend of Delacroix, produced paintings, watercolors, pastels and drawings that foreshadow the impressionist approach. He still has a strong romantic strain, but he is quite original independent with simplicity and free from the sort of self-importance that give so much 19th-century art a leaden quality. There is, in fact, something rather delicious about his approach, his unacademic sense of light, his occasional playfulness. Nobody else painted quite like he did, and there are some astonishing pieces to be seen here. ***

Bernadette Kelly, Le Bateau-Lavoir, 50 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to July 6.

This is the first exhibition of Bernadette Kelly who, despite her name, is French. Her style is characterized by nostalgic dreamlike scenes done in pastel colors and a trance-like eroticism somewhat reminiscent in mood of the work of Salthus. Her paintings represent an interesting feminine universe while avoiding the pithiness of an excessively literary expression. ***

Hanna Ben-Dov, Galerie de l'Abbaye, 3 bis Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to July 12.

Ben-Dov, an Israeli painter working in Paris, has something of an "automatist" approach. Her seemingly informal canvases are warm, dynamic, and pleasant to be with. —MICHAEL GIDSON.

In this atmosphere of uncertainty it was difficult to expect brilliant results. They were not Tuesday, as far as the "classics" of the 19th and 20th century are concerned. Only one of these sold, a lovely oil on panel by Henri Harpignies, 49.5 by 60 centimeters, dated 1900, knocked down at 10,863 francs, a very low price by present standards—it is worth about twice as much. Yet this was a highly interesting seascape with a huge tree in the foreground reflecting the strong influence of Hiroshige's prints on the painter. Both the layout, with the tree typically cut off at the top by the frame of the picture, and the actual draughtsmanship—the zigzag movement of the branches, the tiny house with triangular roof on the beach—were typically Japanese. Few

works of Harpignies, a Barbizon artist who was never entirely caught up by the impressionist style, were painted in that orientalizing mood, which made the low price seem even lower.

The Basel fair hadn't gone too well. While dealers such as New Yorker Jacques Kaplan, who had brought over paintings by Tobey and a couple of Louise Nevelson's works, sold out very quickly, others found the going sticky. Gone was the reckless atmosphere of last year when everything seemed to sell like hot cakes. ***

June Record

The June record of Paris auctions was not particularly encouraging either. If it had not been for a Kuwaiti who saved the day by buying a large Delvaux at 495,000 francs, Guy Loudmer's auction of modern masters on June 11, also at Gallica, would have gone poorly. As it was, only about half the pictures were sold according to a well-informed source.

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But worse was to come. A pleasing Vuillard, halfway between the Nabi school of the 1900s and abstractionism, was bought in at 50,000 francs. Apparently connoisseurs were impressed neither by the statement that it "is to be published in the catalogue of Vuillard's works by J. Salomon," nor by its appearance in various American exhibitions including the excellent Art Institute of Chicago show of 1972 when the work was illustrated in the catalogue.

A minute later the second important work, a pointillist scene of a mother playing with her child on the beach by Henri Edmond Cross, failed to sell and was bought in at 442,000 francs. The 73-by-100-centimeter oil painted in 1897-1898 is a well-known picture. It was exhibited at the Galerie Durand-Ruel in 1898 and is mentioned in the catalogues of Georges Seurat's "Georges Seurat" published in Paris. It was bought in at 632,000 francs. This means that its joint owners, one of whom is reportedly a French expert, made a huge commercial blunder. They priced it too high under the present circumstances. The very fine oil studies in the same mood—only a little larger and a shade or two finer—that were bought by Paul Mellon on the English auction market from 1965 on, were well under value.

In striking contrast, avant-garde—both "old" and new, sold very well, even brilliantly. An abstract composition, 128 by 191 centimeters, done in 1960 by Bram Van Velde established an all-time record for the artist at 297,000 francs. It was bought by the Maeght gallery with Stéphane Jansen of Brussels as runner-up—a sign of the times, since both are leading galleries in modern art in their countries.

ART MARKET

Changing Tastes And Tight Money

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—A combination of tight-money, over-pricing and changing tastes proved deadly to some 19th-and 20th-century pictures last Tuesday, the day after the Basel fair of contemporary art closed.

Jean-Claude Binoche assisted by expert Jean-Claude Bellier conducted an ambitious sale of "contemporary masters" at the Palais Galliera. The auction was a mixed bag of modern painters like Hundertwasser—Friedrich Stowasser his real name—or Bram Van Velde, with a sprinkling of 18th-century masters such as Degas or Seurat that looked oddly out of context.

Dealers and professionals of various types looked nervous as they viewed the collection Tuesday, a few hours before the sale.

The Basel fair hadn't gone too well. While dealers such as New Yorker Jacques Kaplan, who had brought over paintings by Tobey and a couple of Louise Nevelson's works, sold out very quickly, others found the going sticky. Gone was the reckless atmosphere of last year when everything seemed to sell like hot cakes.

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leries in their countries.

That is a view that is also put

forward by a few

French dealers.

The fact that this trend

should become apparent at

the very moment when cash money

has become rarer and Japanese

buyers have virtually stopped

buying paintings might in the

middle term prove damaging to

the 19th-and early 20th-century

master trade.



at that price at the present juncture. There were further disappointments. A moonlit seascape by Eugène Boudin, 22 by 27 centimeters, reproduced in Robert Schmitt's catalogue raisonné, failed to reach its reserve price of 55,500 francs. It had a good pedigree—having once belonged to the collector of the Nabi school of the 1900s and abstractionism was bought in at 50,000 francs. Apparently connoisseurs were impressed neither by the statement that it "is to be published in the catalogue of Vuillard's works by J. Salomon," nor by its appearance in various American exhibitions including the excellent Art Institute of Chicago show

CANADA

\$15 Million
In Moores
For Toronto

By Robert Trumbull

TORONTO, June 28 (NTT).—A municipal controversy over the purchase of a work by Henry Moore, the crowning of the Tate Gallery in London and an opportunity lost here by the British sculptor have combined to bring Toronto a bonus—the largest collection of Moore's work to the Western Hemisphere.

Moore is donating the works—more than 200—to a new \$17.7 million art gallery that is being made ready to display them.

A "conservative" valuation of \$15 million has been put on the gift by Alan Wilkinson, the young Canadian art scholar chosen as curator of the collection. Another gallery official called the Moore contribution to Toronto "one of the great events in the modern history of art."

Working Model Cited

The exact number and selection of Moore's creations to be kept in the gallery is still being worked out by the sculptor and Wilkinson, who met the artist while doing research for a doctoral thesis on the sculptor's work. Definitely included are 18 bronzes, 41 original plasters and up to 200 lithographs and etchings.

Also included will be a selection of the shells and pebbles whose natural shapes suggested the contours of much of Moore's more recent creations.

"Seeing these in the artist's working model and final casting, the viewer will have the whole story of a Moore creation from inspiration to finished work," Mr. Wilkinson said.

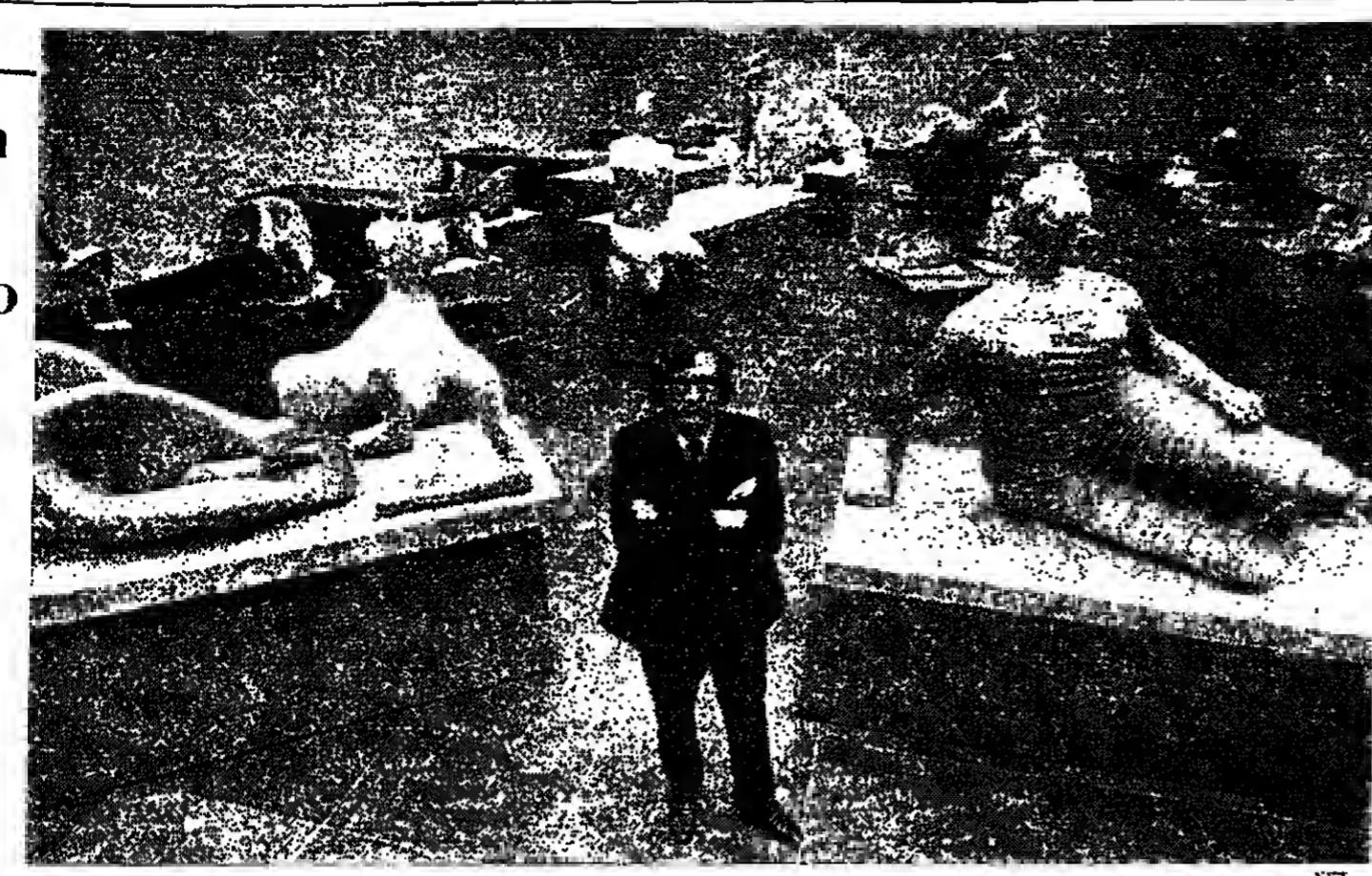
The Moore collection will be a central feature of the Art Gallery of Ontario to be formally opened on Oct. 26 with Moore present.

The sculpture will have a worthy setting. Further additions to the gallery, bringing the total cost to \$35 million and providing 265,000 square feet of usable space, will make the Toronto institution "one of the five or six largest art centers in North America," said William Wittow, the director.

Moore undoubtedly spurred the program, according to J.D. Crashley, president of the gallery.

The whole three-story expansion project, including a special 10,000-square-foot area for the sculptor's works called the Henry Moore Sculpture Center, stemmed from a controversy over a Moore creation that rocked Toronto political and artistic circles eight years ago, Mr. Crashley related.

In 1966, the City Council was shopping for a suitable sculpture to decorate the open plaza in front of the new City Hall, a spectacular twin-tower of two tall, thin curved buildings that face each other like huge parentheses. The mayor, Philip Davies, urged the council to purchase, for \$123,000, a two-and-a-half-ton bronze abstraction by Moore called "The Archer."



Alan Wilkinson, curator, with works by Henry Moore in Toronto.

front of the new City Hall, a frontiers as to how it was to be used, and in some cases 50 or 60 casts were made. I didn't want this to happen to me."

Moore said he had offered all his original plasters to the Tate Gallery, but that Tate could not take them all because of lack of space. Then he came to Canada to fulfill promises to Canadian friends that he would visit Toronto to see his work in front of the City Hall.

"I liked Toronto very, very much," he said. "I liked the atmosphere and everybody was so nice." Moore offered to donate his plasters and other works to the city if a suitable place could be provided to display them, he said.

Guarantees Given

Friends among Toronto art lovers, including high city officials, said that a special building would be constructed for the treasure, the sculptor recalled. Guarantees were given that no more casts would be made from the plasters, he said. "I was very pleased that I needn't destroy them," he added. "In some cases I prefer the plasters to the bronze."

It was following the conversations with Moore that a decision was made to rebuild the old gallery at an eventual cost of \$25 million, with additional space to house the sculptures as well as the permanent collection, Mr. Crashley, the gallery president, said.

"The plaster is more original than the bronze," he said. "No sculptor takes a piece of bronze and makes it into a sculpture. I used to destroy all my plasters. Rodin had left a whole lot of work in plaster, with no di-

rections to the foundry," he said.

Fate of Plasters

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"*Truck Turner*," the latest addition to the manufactured movie annals of black machismo, did not impress A.H. Weiler. Directed by Jonathan Kaplan, it is "the saga of an indestructible strong-arm agent for a ball bondswoman," says Weiler. Its constant barrage of chases, bloody fights and shootouts is as unusual as a local Fourth of July fireworks display. There is no doubt from the outset that our hero, the bold, bearded composer ("Shit," etc.) Isaac Hayes, eventually will mow down

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 27 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage and film productions:

Plays

"Fragments of a Trilogy," at La Mama, is "an uncommon evening of primal theater," Mel Gussow says. In this work-in-progress which is aural as much as visual, the innovative Romanian director, Andre Serban, offers "Medea," "Electra" and "The Trojan Women"—all in one hour and all in Greek, says Gussow. "This would seem to be an act of caprice, if not self-defeat, until one experiences the work. The room is dark except for the flickering of candles and an occasional spotlight. The minimal light is strikingly used.... Although there is movement these are not dance pieces but voice pieces, experiments in speech as sound rather than language. Sometimes the words are twisted and strained until they resemble animal sounds—cries of pity, anguish, passion and revenge. Concurrently there is a throbbing heartbeat of a musical score by Elizabeth Swados. Because of the familiarity, the plots and characters are identifiable. Even when the specific images are elusive, the emotions are transmitted."

Films

"For Pete's Sake," a movie put together to honor its star Barbra Streisand, is an often boisterously funny old-time farce, says Vincent Canby. "The story is about a young Brooklyn taxi driver named Pete (Michael Sarrazin) and about his wife, Henriette (Miss Streisand), a small-mouthed, brassy girl whose confidence in herself is always unwarranted," says Canby. "When Pete decides he wants to go back to college to get his degree, Henry borrows \$3,000 from a Mafia loan shark to finance their future. From the Mafia. Henry's downward path leads her to a more or less enforced membership in a call-girl operation."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 29-30, 1974

Page 9

Bank Failure Tremors Felt at Home, Abroad

BONN, June 28 (AP-DJ).—The West German government issued assurances today that the effects of the Bankhaus Herstatt there could be "localized," but errors from the collapse made themselves felt both internationally and domestically.

Interest rates rose to records in the Eurodollar market as potential lenders withdrew pending clarification of the Herstatt affair.

In Cologne, a small restaurant owner said it had most of his funds deposited with Herstatt and faced bankruptcy.

State Secretary Karl Otto Pöhl, the Finance Ministry, told a press conference, that the Herstatt matter was regrettable but listed cases whose consequences could be "localized."

He noted that the Bundesbank and the three major commercial banks were offered to ease any liquidity problem of German banks arising from the collapse earlier this week of the private bank.

Echoing a statement by Bundesbank president Karl Klaesen, Mr. Pöhl said there would not be any chain-reaction series of bank collapses.

The government said that it is examining the possibility of imposing stricter legal controls on currency speculation.

The Finance Ministry said it was checking whether some form of legal restrictions were needed on the extent of forward exchange trading by banks. This could be tied to the capital sources of the bank in question, he said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for West Germany's Banking Federation said the emergency fund for refunding private deposits at Bankhaus Herstatt up to a limit of 20,000 deutsche marks each will probably be raised to around 120 million or 130 million DM from the current 30 million DM.

Herstatt's banking license was revoked and the bank ordered into liquidation when it became apparent the bank had incurred large losses pegged at around 471 million DM in foreign exchange trades.

The spokesman said that according to a statement from Hans Gerling, who controls the leading insurance concern and 14 percent of Herstatt, the Gerling group is willing to contribute 30 million DM towards refunding private customers of Herstatt.

Ivan Herstatt, who owns about 5 percent of the bank's capital, estimated today that the bank should be able to pay a settlement of between 75 and 80 percent.

Seattle Bank Debt

SEATTLE, June 28 (AP-DJ).—First National Bank Zurich, a unit of Seattle First National Bank, said today it sold and delivered \$1.34 million DM to Herstatt on Wednesday against payment in New York on the same day of about \$22.5 million.

Shortly after delivery of the marks and before payment was made in New York, the bank was ordered into liquidation, suspending all payments.

Renault Profits Decline 24% On a 13% Gain in 1973 Sales

PARIS, June 28 (AP-DJ).—Profits fell 24 percent last year at state-owned Renault, France's largest car manufacturer.

The company reported today that earnings fell to 56.9 million

Japan Deficit In Payments Is Up Sharply**Eurodollar Borrowings Give Boost to Reserves**

TOKYO, June 28 (Reuters).—Japan's balance-of-payments position deteriorated in May—necessitating increased overseas borrowings by the nation's banks. Finance Ministry figures showed today.

The balance-of-payments deficit, which had been steadily narrowing since the record deficit of \$1.832 billion in January, increased again to \$1.902 billion in May from \$750 million in April.

During the same month, Japan's external reserves increased by \$454 million to \$13.167 billion.

The gap of \$1.456 billion, combining the balance-of-payments deficit and the increase in reserves, was covered largely by increased takings of Eurodollar deposits by private Japanese banks, the ministry said.

The ministry said the value of Japan's exports was expanding, but imports also increased sharply due to higher crude oil prices. Additional increases were also recorded in nonferrous metal ores, wheat and animal feed, the ministry said.

Indeed news, the statistics office reported that the consumer price index for May rose 0.3 percent over April and 23.1 percent over a year earlier to 151.2 (1970 equals 100).



Jacques Chaine



Joseph Hunter

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The French government has named Jacques Chaine, head of the Banque du Commerce Extérieur, to succeed François Bloch-Lainé as president of the Credit Lyonnais. Mr. Bloch-Lainé, a supporter of Jacques Chaban-Delmas in the losing contest against Valéry Giscard-d'Estaing in the recent presidential election, was formerly managing director of York U.K. by Jack Walker.

* * *

BASF's French subsidiary has named Gaston Borgoltz president, succeeding Holf Magener, who has resigned.

* * *

AMF Inc. has appointed Francesco Borghese to the new position of director of marketing-Europe. He was formerly president of AMF Harley-Davidson in Varese, Italy.

Boskamp, the West German subsidiary of Instrumentation Laboratory Inc., has promoted Axel Grabowsky to the post of general manager. He was formerly Boskamp's marketing manager.

Frank Manheim has been elected chairman of Amax International Ltd., the London-based merchant banking unit of American Express. For the past four years, Mr. Manheim has been a director of Bankers Trust International in London.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Gas Found Off Iran**

Nissho-Iwai & Co., a Japanese trading firm, says a major gas field was discovered in the Persian Gulf off Iran. The field was discovered in a concession being explored by a group composed of Nissho-Iwai, International Systems & Controls Corp. and Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., both of the United States, and Simonsen & Aasrup, a Norwegian shipowner. The Japanese trading company says test drilling confirmed the existence of between 70 trillion and 100 trillion cubic feet of gas in an area.

It is said that the company has been relatively less affected than its competitors by the sales slump in the first five months of this year "should not mask the problems" that lie ahead, the company said. It said these problems, which are likely to be aggravated by the government's anti-inflation package cutting consumers' purchasing power and raising the cost of financing a car purchase, include higher production costs and the changes in demand from big to smaller cars.

Avions Marcel Dassault

Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, France's top privately owned aircraft producer, reported today its sales rose 55.3 percent last year to 3,462 billion francs (about \$706.5 million).

Net earnings increased 22 percent to 59.4 million francs in the same period.

The dividend will remain unchanged at 7.50 francs per share.

Fiat Sales Drop 20%

TURIN, June 28 (AP-DJ).—Fiat sales in the first half fell 20 percent from the like 1973 period, Umberto Agnelli, managing director, said today.

Venezuela's current posted price for oil exports is \$14.08 per barrel.

Fiat Sales Drop 20%

TURIN, June 28 (AP-DJ).—Fiat sales in the first half fell 20 percent from the like 1973 period, Umberto Agnelli, managing director, said today.

The dividend will remain unchanged at 7.50 francs per share.

GKN Confident About '74 Results

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds (GKN) chairman Sir Raymond Brookes indicates that the diversified U.K. engineering and steel group's 1974 results will be better than expected earlier in the year. Noting that he previously forecast a 1974 performance that would not equal 1973, Sir Raymond says things look much better now and "I'm fully optimistic" about GKN's results for the current year. "I have no reason to expect that GKN will have a disappointing year in 1974." He declined to make any exact earnings and sales forecast for the current business year, saying this would be contrary to company policy.

Phillips Sees Higher Earnings

Phillips Petroleum earnings for the balance of 1974 are expected to stay well ahead of last year's levels, says chairman W.F. Martin. He adds, however, that it remains to be seen whether earnings could be maintained at the first-quarter level for the rest of the year.

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK (NYT).—Among the casualties of the present inflation, economic stagnation, soaring interest rates and slumping stock and bond markets are major elements of modern economic theory.

President Nixon has successfully been a disciple of Prof. Milton Friedman's monetarism, of the late John Maynard Keynes's fiscalism, of Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith's wage-price controls, of Prof. Paul Samuelson's dollar devaluation, of Prof. Friedman's floating exchange rates, and finally back to Prof. Adam Smith's *laissez faire* and the old-time religion of cutting government spending and balancing budgets.

But all three of these doctrines, far from being symmetrical as advertised, have proved to be highly asymmetrical—that is, biased toward inflation.

At every turn different economists—depending on which theory was currently receiving a workout at the White House—have put the blame on the politicians, especially for not holding to a line long enough.

Presumably, all economic theories are perfect and only political man is vile. In fact, however, all the currently contending economic theories are seriously flawed.

The first of these is the Keynesian fiscal doctrine, which was designed to give statesmen a means, in times of slump, for increasing total demand by cutting taxes or increasing expenditures enough to create full employment. And, in times of boom, to reduce total demand enough to close the inflationary gap.

The intended counterstroke to the Keynesian revolution was Prof. Friedman's monetarist theory that a Federal Reserve policy of regulating the annual growth of the money supply to 3 to 5 percent would assure reasonable price stability, high employment and fairly steady growth over time.

Automating monetary expansion would also obviate the need for detailed government intervention in the economy and would permit steady tax reduction to reduce the building of

says the company expects its earnings will continue to benefit from rising crude oil production for the next several years. The company projects that, in 1975 through 1978, its crude oil production, based on presently known reserves, will grow at a rate several times that expected for the entire industry. He adds that significant production increases would come from the company's reserves in the North Sea, Nigeria and the North Slope of Alaska.

inflation by checking the tidal flows of dollars out of the United States. For the time being, however, many economists now believe that a depreciating currency in a time of inflation intensifies inflation in countries with dollar deficits.

Friedmanism has done even worse in the market place of ideas and in the corridors of power, according to some observers. Henry Kaufman, a conservative economist who is a partner of Salomon Brothers, the New York securities firm, has just attacked monetarist theory on grounds that in the real world it works poorly—leads to an over-expansion of credit, soaring interest rates, and disintermediation of funds from thrift institutions to commercial banks—and thereby worsens inflation.

Now have floating exchange rates yet displayed a symmetrical effect in checking both inflation and deflation. Conceivably, in the long run, they will slow

inflation by ratcheting down prices, as higher prices have resulted in greater supplies. The Nixon administration wants to use surplus beef to help the U.S. cattle industry. That is an example of how the modern ratchet effect works, to keep prices from falling but not from rising.

Citicorp Note Offering Raised to \$850 Million

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, June 28 (WP).—Citicorp, parent company of First National City Bank of New York, yesterday drastically increased a controversial offering of floating-interest-rate 15-year notes to \$850 million from the \$250 million initially announced last week.

The controversial financing plan, which is designed to attract small investors, was denounced on Wednesday by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which asked the Federal Reserve Board to declare that the notes violate federal interest rate ceilings on savings deposits.

The savings banks, which already have experienced rapid outflows of savings, feel this would be accelerated by the issuance of the notes.

Citicorp claims that the notes, which would be purchased in denominations of \$1,000 to \$5,000 and pegged at about 1 percent above the average interest rate available on three-month Treasury bills, are a security and not a bank deposit. The offering has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Using current Treasury bill rates, the floating Citicorp bills would pay an interest rate of approximately 9 percent, several points above what is available to a small depositor as either a savings bank or savings and loan association.

The Fed may not rule on that complaint, as it said yesterday that the SEC's approval was the only necessary requirement for a bank-holding concern offering.

Citicorp has maintained all along that the sale proceeds are earmarked largely for its non-bank subsidiaries rather than for

Stock Prices Recoup Most Of Early Loss**Interest-Rate Worries Are a Depressant**

NEW YORK, June 28 (IHT).—Unrelenting upward interest rate pressures weighed down prices on the New York Stock Market again today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 1.25 to 803.41. It was down almost five points in early trading to the area of 800.

Volume totaled 12.01 million shares compared with 12.65 million yesterday.

Analysts also noted that a new rise in the bank prime rate to 12 percent or more was expected next week with the quarter-point increase to 12 3/4 percent continuing to spread among major banks today.

Westinghouse, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 to 13 3/8. The issue tumbled 2 5/8 yesterday before trading was halted pending a company announcement branding it as "irresponsible and unfounded rumors concerning the company's ability to meet its interest payments, obtain financing and maintain the dividend rate."

Commercial Solvents climbed 2 5/8 to 23 5/8. International Minerals & Chemical offered to purchase Commercial Solvent shares tendered up to \$300,000 at \$30 per share. International Minerals closed at 33, unchanged.

Gateway Industries sank 1 to 2 3/8. The company said it was informed by Chrysler that the auto firm would make its own safety belt assemblies beginning with the 1978 model year.

One of my first steps upon joining the bank was to go over the review of its loan portfolio which had already begun," said Mr. Barr, who was elected to the top position at Franklin on June 20.

"I then had exhaustive consultations with the comptroller of the currency and his staff, and we agreed that this step should be taken immediately," he said.

Mr. Barr said the bank would have had a valuation reserve for loan losses at the end of June of \$1.8 million and this step would reduce that to \$3 million.

A Damon spokesman said the sharp drop stemmed from its announcement yesterday that it expects lower earnings for the year ending Aug. 31. He said the announcement evidently caught many analysts by surprise.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.18 to 79.10.

On the bond market, corporates led the decline with prices down as much as 1 1/2 points and more governments fared better, with declines limited to about 1/2 point.

Bills continued to run counter to the trend and discounts continued to fall. Dealers said the government area is being insulated against the sell-off on interest rates factors by what is believed to be an inflow of foreign funds—specifically from oil producing nations.

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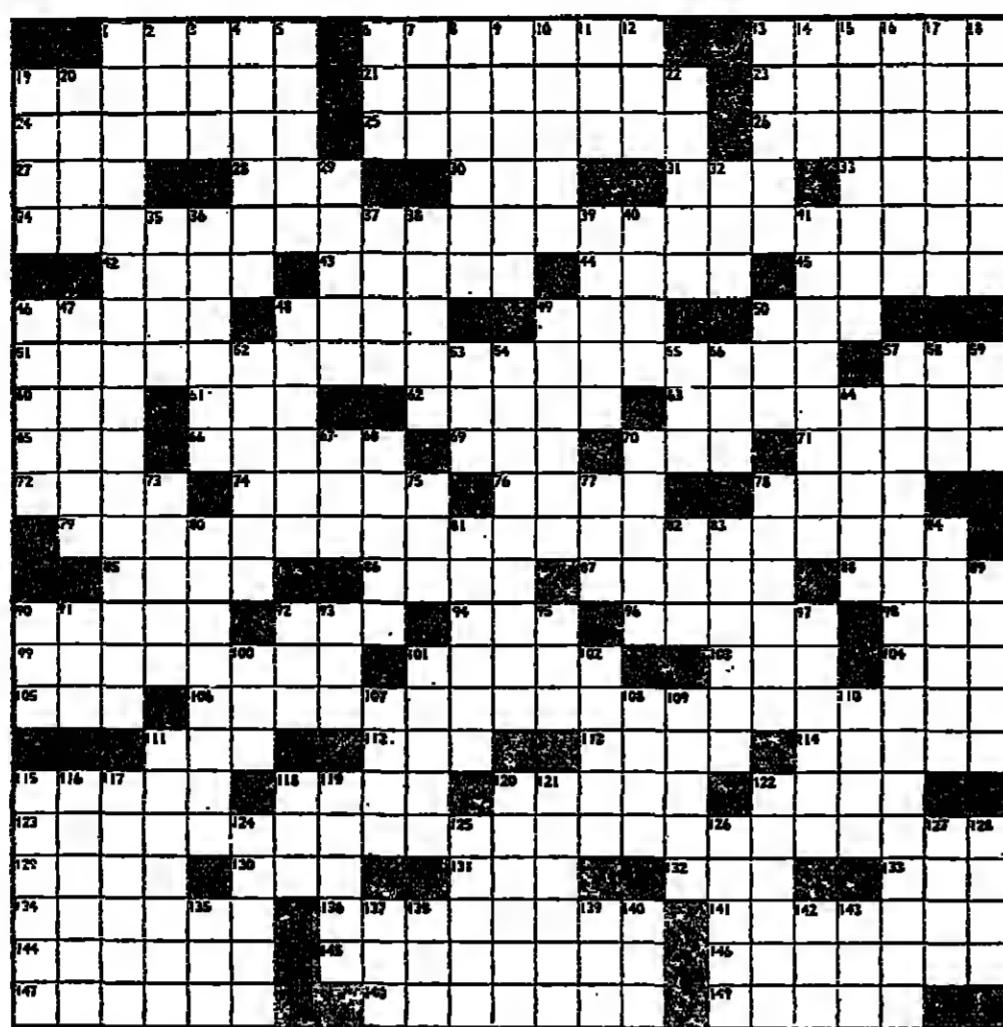
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Options High Low Div in 3 P/E 5% 100% High Low Last Chg% Net

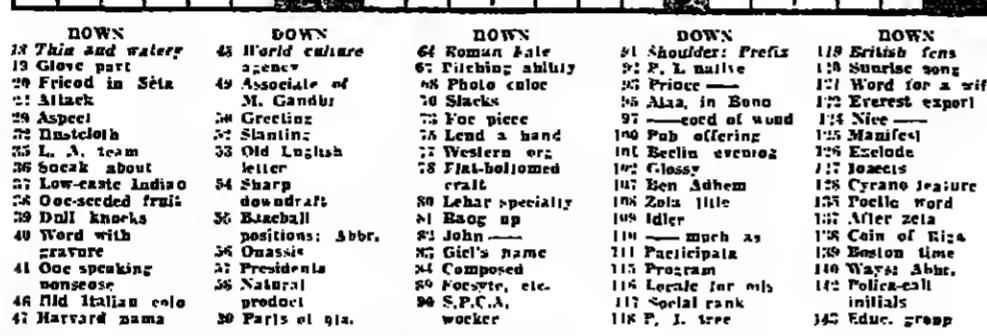
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DOWN
 1. Prince
2. High in pitch
3. Pacific port
4. Cook
5. open fire
6. Jewish month
7. divisions: Abbr.
8. Fish delicacy
9. Loosen
10. Ross and Ross
11. Stable officer

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
 1. TICK 2. UIRVIA 3. EXO 4. ITAMOLE
5. DEET 6. HIL 7. PITU 8. INEPIET
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**WEATHER****BOOKS****MY DAYS**

By R.K. Narayan, Viking. 186 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONLY a writer like R.K. Narayan could make a pleasure out of this unassuming and purely personal autobiography. I've read most of his books, and while I can't say with Graham Greene that "since the death of Evelyn Waugh, Narayan is the novelist I most admire in the English language," I do think he is India's best novelist. Or, if that seems to some like faint praise, let me simply say that I find him very good. His autobiography succeeds for the same reasons that his novels do. Instead of describing what I mean by that, let me illustrate it. As a child, Mr. Narayan's first two playmates were a monkey and a peacock, and I believe they were instrumental in forming his style, which is extremely mischievous without ever losing sight of the essential beauty of his country. It was not the nightingale that lulled him to sleep in busy Madras, but the voice of the shopkeeper across the street berating his debtors. This must have made a deep impression on the author, for we can sense in behind the ironies of "The Financial Expert" my favorite among his novels.

After watching the lampighter thrust his arm through his ladder as he progressed from post to post, the young Narayan wondered whether he slept wearing the ladder—and all through his life he asked the same sort of questions. Though he was always behind in his studies he was ahead of his time in the arts, for in these activities his efforts "remained unclassifiable." His earliest teacher was a model of the one-minded type, whose only concern was that the children did not mix up their tongues while writing. His way uncle, with whom he lived, insisted that he eat his lunch between the shelves of an enormous bookstore that belonged to a relative, and from this Mr. Narayan acquired, by osmosis, a taste for reading.

His earliest loves were Scott and Dickens, who must have offered a young India for a bewitching British panorama. Soon after, he began to read the British literary magazines of the first half of this century, and to follow their politics and quarrels with a keen, autodidactic interest. About this time he was sent to consult with a bank official about a proposed career, and his account of the interview shows the attention to meticulous detail that made his name so valuable. The bank official was seated in a chair, while the young applicant stood before him, reciting his qualifications, interests and demands of his job. The interview was so successful that the forward-looking bank appointed him to a position.

Mr. Narayan's first publication was an amateur review, for a group of students of "Deccanite" in Madras. Later in Madras he became a reporter for "The Hindu," and then editor of its sports section. He also edited a magazine called "Sportsman," and wrote a column for "The Indian Express." In 1933 he joined the Indian Civil Service, and in 1937 he became a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

He left India in 1947, and has since written many books, including "The Guide," "The Heat of the Day," "The God of Small Things," "The Village," "The Man Eater of Malabar," "The English Patient," "The Namesake," and "The Moths." He now lives in New York City, where he continues to write and teach. He is a member of the Indian diaspora in America, and is a frequent visitor to India.

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June 28, 1974

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JULY 1, 1974

Beats Boston, 2-1

Jim Perry Wins No. 200

CLEVELAND, June 28 (UPI)—Jim Perry became the 50th major league pitcher to win 200 lifetime games when Jack Brohamer aged home, Buddy Bell with a winning run in the 10th inning last night to give the Cleveland Indians a 2-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Perry, who won his first major league game at a 23-year-old side right-hander for the Indians in 1958, was lifted after a one-inning single to Dick McNamee in the ninth inning. He scattered seven hits, struck out three and walked none in picking up a sixth victory against seven games.

Boston starter and loser Roger Craig blanked the Indians on 10 hits until the fifth. After 10 outs, Frank Duffy walked and, on Bell's triple to left-center, Brohamer hit Moret's at pitch into rightfield to score all and give the Boston, leader in his second defeat in three editions.

Angels 5, Rangers 4

At Anaheim, Nolan Ryan used a one-hit shutout to give California a 5-0 victory over Texas.

Californians took advantage of Texas errors and three hits by rookie first baseman John Murphy to win for only the ninth time in the last 25 outings.

The only hit off Ryan was a

Dick Williams Is Signed to Pilot Angels

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 28 (AP)—Dick Williams, who led the Oakland A's to world series titles the last two years, agreed yesterday to end his exile from baseball and join the California Angels as manager, succeeding Bobby Whalen, who was dismissed earlier in the day.

General Manager Harry Dalton said that Williams will join the team Monday under contract that extends through the 1977 season.

The Angels open a series Monday against Oakland, the team that Williams quit after he lost World Series. He had agreed to manage the New York Yankees, but the move was blocked by Oakland owner Charles Finley. Dalton said that Finley gave the Angels permission Wednesday to negotiate with Williams and advised owner Gene Autry that a court injunction against Williams's managing for anyone but the A's had been lifted at the Oakland owner's request.

WFL Is Allowed To Keep Raiding

DALLAS, June 28 (AP)—A state Appeals Court judge has cleared the way for the recruiting of Dallas Cowboys players by the World Football League.

Judge Bateman disagreed with lower court injunction that had stalled WFL recruiting of players from the National Football League team. District Court Judge Charles Long had issued an injunction that barred the new league from recruiting Calvin Hill, Craig Morton and Mike Montgomery of the Cowboys.

Dallas, which obtained the temporary injunction, described its WFL recruiting as "raiding."

firstinning single to right by ex-Angel Alex Johnson. The two-out line shot fell in front of rightfielder Joe Lahoud. It was Ryan's fourth one-hitter of his career. He pitched two no-hitters last year.

Twins 6, White Sox 3

At Chicago, Rod Carew collected two singles and a triple in five times at bat to boost his season's batting average to .400 and help give Minnesota a 6-3 victory over the White Sox.

Carew entered the game with a .396 average and, after a triple and a single in his first two appearances, his mark was .401. He filled out on his third trip to the plate and then singled in his fourth at-bat as his average climbed to .402. But he grounded out in the eighth to finish at .400.

Royals 5, A's 4

At Kansas City, Hal McRae started a five-run fourth inning with a two-run triple, sparking the Royals to a 5-4 victory over Oakland.

Reliever Marty Pattin, 3-3, pitched the last 6 2/3 innings and scored his first victory since May 9. He allowed only three hits and one run after taking over for starter Jim McDowell in the third.

Brewers 5, Tigers 1

At Detroit, Denny Johnson hit a grand slam home run to highlight a five-run sixth during that beat the seven-hitter pitching of Clyde Wright and gave Milwaukee a 5-1 victory over the Tigers.

Giants 4, Padres 2

In the National League, at San Diego, Bobby Bonds hit a single, triple and three-run homer to pace San Francisco to a 4-2 victory over the Padres, breaking a six-game Giants' losing streak.

John Daquisto, a San Diego high school graduate, held the Padres to six hits, earning his sixth victory of the season. Daquisto walked one and struck out four to go all the way for his second complete game of the year. He has lost six.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

At New York, Ted Simmons and Joe Torre drove in two runs

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Thursday's Results

Wednesday's Results

Friday's Games

New York at Baltimore, 2.

Boston at Cleveland, 2.

Minnesota at Chicago, 2.

Texas at California, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Thursday's Results

Wednesday's Results

Friday's Games

Chicago at Montreal, 2.

St. Louis at New York, 1.

Cincinnati at Atlanta, 2.

San Francisco at San Diego, 2.

Saturday's Results

Wednesday's Results

Friday's Games

Chicago at Montreal, 2.

St. Louis at New York, 2.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, 2.

Baltimore at Boston, 2.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, 2.

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LES HALLES:

Art Buchwald

Question of Amnesty

DARIS.—While some things have changed in Paris in the last few years, the Frenchman's love affair with his car remains as strong as ever. It is a known fact that if you knock down a Frenchman's wife, he will apologize to you, but if you scratch the fender of his automobile, he will kill you.

The streets of Paris have remained the same size, but the number of vehicles in the city has increased 300 percent. This presents a slight parking problem. But the French drivers have solved it with typical Gallic ingenuity. He drives to his destination, gets out of his car and leaves it right in the middle of the street. If there are too many cars already parked in the middle of the street, he'll park it on the sidewalk, and if there is no room on the sidewalk, he'll just drive it into a sidewalk cafe and leave it on your table.

The death of President Pompidou had a tremendous emotional effect on all of France. But French automobile owners were probably more affected by it than anyone else. It seems in France, when a new president is elected, amnesty is granted to everyone who committed a minor crime. Since most crimes in this country have to do with cars, France mourned the passing of its Pres-

ident by violating every traffic law in the book.

From the moment President Pompidou's demise was announced to the day Giscard d'Estaing was sworn in as the new President, the French showed their sorrow.

Instead of tearing their clothes as they do in some countries, the French tore up their traffic tickets.

If there are mazis called "Les Aubergines" (eggplants) because the color of their uniforms resembles that of an eggplant,

When an "eggplant" warned a driver that he had failed to put money in a parking meter, the Frenchman with tears in his eyes, would say, "Our President is gone, and you know where you can go."

All during the period of mourning in the French went through red lights, broke the speed limits and drove in the wrong direction up one-way streets. Whenever they were stopped by a policeman, the drivers would laugh hysterically and say, "Don't give me one ticket, give me 10. I want to make the amnesty worthwhile."

There are very few countries who know how to take advantage of the changing of presidents. It occurred to me that I talked about those wonderful 35 days with my French friends that the United States might be able to adapt the amnesty procedure to its own crisis.

One of the major questions of Watergate is what will happen to President Nixon if he is tried and found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. There is also the problem of all the trials of people involved with the Watergate scandal.

Why not pass a law that when a new American president is sworn in, all the people who had anything to do with Watergate would automatically be given amnesty?

By the stroke of a pen, President Ford would absolve everyone of any crime having to do with dirty politics, obstruction of justice and perjury.

The slate would be wiped clean and the United States, as France is doing now, would begin a new era of hope, joy and optimism.

If France can forgive and forget the crimes of 40 million French drivers, surely we in the United States can do the same for a few hundred misguided souls in Washington.

Avoiding Offense, Encouraging Reading

By Herbert R. Lottman

TOKYO (IHT).—A crow challenges a sparrow to an eating contest, cheats and gets burned alive for his deviancy. A foolish king is duped by his sharp-witted minister until the former's foolishness and the latter's sharp wit get them both hanged. Friend and Foe travel together. The wrong Friend, and Friend finds the gold coins, cures the princess with special herbs and marries her.

Workaday tales, but with a difference. They are products of an experimental program in which nations of Asia, prosperous Japan together with others in various stages of development—some of them among the world's poorest—are co-publishing a series of children's books, pooling talents and color negatives, in order to produce high-quality but low-cost books in a region with a crying need for books for children and almost no publishing facilities at all.

This summer two slender volumes, Books One and Two of "Folk Tales From Asia," will appear in an English-language master edition under the joint imprints of John Weatherhill (New York) and Houbonsha, one of Japan's major encyclopedias and reference book publishers. The stories in these first books come from 15 nations, each of them illustrated by an artist from the country of the story's origin.

In a second phase of the program, each of the developing nations of Asia will produce an edition of "Folk Tales From Asia" in its own language and/or in English if that happens to be a major language of the country. Involved in the program are Afghanistan—but which failed to submit a story in time for the first series—Bangladesh, Burma—also missing this time—Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and South Vietnam. China and Mongolia had more or less said: Don't call us, we'll call you.

The Asian Copublication Program, to give it its formal name, had its origins in a Unesco campaign to promote book publishing and distribution in countries deprived of books essential for economic and social development or to promote reading among children and new literates. With a population of nearly one billion in 1970, or 28 percent of the world total, the developing countries of the Asian region published only 6.5 percent of the estimated world total of \$46,000 book titles. Under Unesco guidance, Japan's technical assistance to budding book industries on the continent has been channeled through a Tokyo Book Development Center supported by Japanese governmental and private funds. Under the center's sponsorship a meeting was held in Tokyo from June 17 to 24 to put final touches on "Tolk Tales From Asia."

Participants from the co-publishing nations, each of them a publisher or an editor involved with the project, selected a



Illustration from Sri Lanka: "The Lizard Fights the Leopard."

"Festivals of Asia" as the next volume in the series, while agreeing to publish further volumes of folk stories.

They also revealed the culture clashes which affect any international project of this kind. A Pakistani participant explained it: "Dogs are loved in Western literature, but they are despised in Moslem lands. The owl means wisdom in the West, a dunce in the East. You always have 'pigies' in your stories. We can't stand them."

"Hindus talk about gods, in the plural. That is offensive to a simple Moslem believing in one God."

The participants from Afghanistan objected to the use of green in the illustrations; green is a sacred color in his nation. "We had a story," a Malaysian editor explained, "in which a man took a second wife, a concept we found it difficult to translate. For us, the more powerful a king the more wives he has. If we can't use this, we have to find an equivalent to represent a man's power."

To emphasize the program's principles about human values and avoiding offense, the Iranians censored their folk tale "Mr. Friend and Mr. Foe." The hero was supposed to remove the brain of a watchdog to treat the princess. They changed the story and have the hero buy a special herb used to fatten sheep and give that to the princess.

"All folklore contains similar problems," Cyrus Tabatabai, director of publications of the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults in Tehran, commented. "We have to consider the purposes of the program. After all, we are publishing the stories here and now."

"Some of our experts wish to publish mythological stories about flora and fauna. I don't agree. Why tell children that oos flowers grow out of drops of Mohammed's sweat when we are writing for children in an age when man has conquered the moon?"

"Most of our stories are sad," said Elizabeth Gonzales, deputy editor of the National Media Production Center in the Philippines. "We are a sentimental people—even our music is sad. We have no foot heroes. The most popular one is hardly exemplary. He's known for his laziness."

"Not all folk stories are for children," commented Mohini Rao, editor of India's National Book Trust, "as most of them were invented for adults in an age when there was no written script. Our problem was to eliminate stories that had no place in children's literature." The books are aimed for the 9-to-12 age group. Stories on the cruelties of stepmothers or the atrocities committed on a king's favorite queen by his other wives were eliminated.

"A large number of Sri Lanka's folk tales had to be rejected," its representative reported to the assembly, "because of their close connection with man and woman relationships, having sexual undertones and objectionable expressions."

PEOPLE: A Fun Summer In Venice, Calif.

The lifeguard strolled around the beach at Venice, Calif., gazing around at about 200 naked men and women and sighed. "Yes, it's going to be a fun summer." The scene has been the same all year for Randy Steigley, the guard. The swimmers have been taking off their clothes and authorities have been looking the other way.

"We've told the police that if the activity is pure nudity and nothing else, we don't feel there's any violation of state law and we have no desire to make arrests," said Dave Frazee, assistant city prosecutor in Los Angeles.

Although City Councilman Arthur Snyder has asked the Los Angeles City Prosecutor's Office to draft legislation and the city police, firemen and civil defense will hold a public hearing on a proposed ordinance prohibiting beach nudity, City Hall observers expect no change.

Steigley said that more than 10,000 swimmers, sunbathers and sightseers flock to his stretch of the beach last Sunday. "Yeah, it was wall-to-wall people from the station to that one over there," he said, gesturing 400 yards north. "It says that 4,000 of them were naked."

People-reader Henry Smith, Seattle correctly points out the Maurice Giordano (People, July 13) did not publish Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer."

Paris in 1934 was his father Jack Kahane who operated Obelisk Press and published the book Giordano (that's his French mother's name) according to IHT files, took over Obelisk Press after his father died in 1933 at later sold it to Hachette. He left up his Olympia Press in 1934.

Another people-reader, Giordano himself, writes from New York that he will no longer have to leave the United States as an illegal alien because he married Lilia Cabot Lyon in a \$2 ceremony at the Chapel of Municipal Buildings on May 30. However he still must appear in court to prove that it was not a "de jure" marriage. "How can you prove your love in open court the 55-year-old publisher adding that he planned to get married this summer anyway."

Richard Burton sailed to England on the liner France Thursday, accompanied by Ellen Rosen, the daughter of the late film director Robert Rossen. As his bodyguard Gino Marcelli, as he boarded the ship, he said,

* * *

Richard Burton sailed to Eng-

land on the liner France Thurs-

day, accompanied by Ellen Ros-

sen, the daughter of the late film

director Robert Rossen. As he

bodyguard Gino Marcelli, as he

boarded the ship, he said,

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

"The Exorcist" Grosses \$3.3 Million in Week

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The movie "The Exorcist" took in gross revenues of more than \$3.3 million in the first week of its "saturation showing" in 110 theaters in the New York metropolitan area.

The film's distributors estimate that one million people (6 percent of the area's population) will have seen the picture by the week's end. That is in addition to more than one million who saw it during the picture's first-run Manhattan engagement.

More than 25 million people in the United States have seen the film.

MESSAGES JUNE 29

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